## Businces Notices.

THREE PER CENT A MONTH!

BUSINESS MEN. "FAST" MEN. YOUNG MEN.
who wish to learn a secret worth knowing, are advised to cal
at the nearest bookstore and purchase a Book worth reading
certified.
BURDETT'S "THREE PER CENT A MONTH." PRICE \$1.

KNOCKS-NOT SPIRITUAL BUT TEMPORAL. KNOCKS—NOT SPIRITUAL BUT TEMPORAL.—
Some chaps are said to knock things into the shape a cocked
hat, but the proprietor of No. 212 Broadway, KNOX them into
the shape of the most elegant and fashionable castors. Look at
his Fall style, and in short every style worth having. We are
gird to see the immense business done there, for fair dealing,
on repeties, and ingenuity deserve abundant success. KNOX
has fairly fought his way to the top of the ladder, and may now
lock down upon the old logic who trie to underrate him, but
dare not do it now. You will ind him lively as a cricket af
No. 212 Broadway.

THE YOUNG MAN'S HAT .- SILK HATS in new Patterns are this day introduced. Their adaptation to your meet and other points of excellence, as style, quality and your beepeak for them the special notice of our young and economy cal patrons.

LEARY & Co., ASTO House, Broatway, Leaders and Introducers of Fashion.

1856. Our LATE STYLES of Fall and Winter Garments are now

ready, and on sale.

As most of these are from fabrics imported by and confine I to as and in our best syles, an early call will secure many beautiful things that will be run off before the season is fairly begun. The Stock of CLOTHS, CASSMERERS and VESTINGS in our Custom Room is admitted to be the largest and best-selected Custom Room is admitted to be the largest and best-selected Society, Society ever exposed in this city.

Devers & Co., Wariety ever exposed in this city.

Still the rush continues at DRUMGOLD & BOOK'S, No. 120 Faiton et. Their CLOTHING speaks for itself, PROCE'S, No. 120 Fultonest. Their CLOTHING speaks for itself, and the handsome array at their door keeps crowds of admiters constantly garing with admiration.

PLEASANT (CTOBER.-Ladies if you wish to look Charming and appear on a proper and genteel footing, this beau-tiful month of October, buy your GAITER BOOTS, SLIPPERS, INDIA RUBBER SHOES, &c., from J. B. MILLER & Co., No. 131 Canal st.

FALL BOOTS .- WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., as on hand a splendid assortment of GENTLEMEN'S Be untable for the present season; also, Boys' Boors and Su I very superior quality, of his own manufacture, and a utable; WATERFROOF FIRMING and HUNNING BOOTS, I other articles in his line of business.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE must be required so long as persons are born with red or san bair, or Time covers their heads with grey. These ti it annihilates in five misutes, bringing out a splendid and a form brown or black in their stead. Solid and privately appli-at No. 6 Astor House.

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No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel

TO PURCHASE CARPETINGS At Great Bargains,
Call on
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No. 521 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hote

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, with MILDER'S PATENT SALASIASDER STEEL, WILDER'S Marving improvement. "The best Sale in the world." Secured by the celebrated La Belle Powder-Proof Lock, with a very small key-all made under the immediate impection of our Mr. Straubs, who has for 14 years superfined their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—213 haventhe of property has been consumed in one of them—213 haventhe of the manufacture. tended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar worth of property has been consumed in one of them—215 has the free tested in actidental fires.

Warranted free from dampiness. Por sale by
STEARNS & MARYIS, Nos. 49 Murray and 146 Water-st.
Second-hand Sales of other makers at refused prices.

RICH CARPETING .- SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 66 Breadway, near Grandet, are now prepared to exhibit their Fall Importations of English and French Carpet-ine, comprising every description and gride, from the most Costly to the Guearest Farkit. English Brussels, good styles and quality, 2; per yard.

THE AUTOMATON BIRD TREE.—This curiosity. which has been visited by so many thousands, is now offered for sale. It can be seen at any time at TCTTL's Emperium of Fancy Goods, Novelties, Toys, Bolls and Games, No. 315 Breadway. DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.-ROBERT M.

PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of tabove celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Denat Locks and Cross-Bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door Lock Maiden lane.

For Fancy Articles and Toys, go to ROGER'S ex-tensive Bazaknof Fancy Goods, No. 429 Broadway. Every va-riety is there that the imagination can comesive—Porceasin, Chain, Broade Ormanuts, Combs, Brushes, Performery, Dolls, Games and Toys of every variety, cheaper than elsewhere.

DR. TURNBULL, Oculist AND AURIST.
(From Lendon.)
Is at the Everett House, Union square, where he may be ex-

Suited.

Office hours from 9 s. m. to 3 p. m.

From The London Times.

A number of scientific gentlemen assembled yesterday at the brane of Dr. Turnbull, to witness the results produced by a process recently discovered by the Doctor, and applied for the cure of

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.

Between twenty and thirty patents attended, many othorn, it was stated by their parents, had been been deaf and

whom, it was stated by the product that the distants.

They were submitted to various tests, by which it was proved that their Dealness had been cared by the application of Ds. Tenyette's Resistant.

And what appears most singular is, that whether the disease depended on paralysis of the auditory nerve, repture of the tympsoum, or obstruction of the internal passages, relief has been obtained, or complete care effected without delay, pain a large varience.

inconvenience.

Several patients, who represented that they had been completely blind, and that they could now

SER FERFECTIV WELL.

We agree with the Messrs. Chambers that Dr. TURNEULL
has, by patience and inscennity, obtained a guasp of certain new

CURE CASES OF DEAFNESS,

TO WHOLESALE

AND COUNTRY DETUCATES.

BARNES & PARK.

No. 304 Broadway, N. Y., invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of European and American

PATENT MEDICINES.

the most compilete accordance in circles beginning to the compilete accordance in circles beginning to the compilete accordance in circles beginning to the compilete accordance in circles beginning.

the Lewis, No. 522 Broadway, are re-ceiving that Fall Importations of Rich Brussells and Tares-pay Velver Cappers; also, Oh. Cloths, purchased by our fir. T. Lewis, in England, expressly for our own Retail Trate. Patterns of the Newest Designs at prices that compete with any house in the trade. W. & T. LEWIS, No. 522 Broadway, are re-

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS .- 11. T. LOVET'S WARPLEN (an Indian Vegetable Preparation) will restors Gray Hair to its original color and cure Baidness. The genuine Warp nake can be purchased only at his office, No. 76: Brondway. He has no agents.

BAFFE With Hall's Fatent Powder Front Locks, the same that were awarded expanse medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1854, and the only Ame-ican Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF

Fair.

The Patentee placed \$1,000 in gold in the one exhibited at the World's Fair, London and invited all the pick-locks in the world to open the Safe, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity.

The subscribers and their agent are the only persons an korsed to make and sell Herrito's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks.

No. 135, 137 and 139 Water st., and No. 5 Morray st., N. Y.

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 Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Pattern Ratine at Cores, Taxes, Reference—Frot. Valuatine Mott, Williard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. Open trom 7 a. in. to 9 p. in. Manual & Co., No. 29 Maidendane, New York. PIANOS AND MELODEONS .- The HORACE WA-

TANOS AND MELODEONS.—The HORACE WATER modern improved Planos find Mitatoricans are to be found only at No. 3cd Brundway. Beings to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly gaments, second-hand Planos from \$80 to \$150. Meladeons from \$40 to \$153. Planos tuned and repaired, poished, boxed and moved. "The Horace Waters Pagos," says The New York Fynagelist, "are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these intrinsicants with some degree of enabled form personal knowledge of their excellent tour and durable quality." SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES-SPEED AND PERprocess machines, making use, four or three videness a each revolution. It can be hearly domain strated that no other kind of Sewing Machine new before the public, in comparison with these, can be used without positive loss.

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Wigs - Hair-Dye - Wigs - Batchelog's Wiles and Touries have improvements possible to their notes. They are redebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, case and durability—fitting to a charm. The impost and beauty took in the world. Twelve protein rooms for applying his factors Dyr. Sold at Barenrion's, No. 283 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S PHAS possess the most astonish-BOLLOWAN STILLS prosess the most account of the prover in the cure of central debility, and in removaling a system. The surprising clock of those wendered P. a is so as to reduce begin to hear it appears lost frower. So day the Manufactores. No. 30 Mandonius, New York and No. 54 Strand, Lendon, and by all Druggers, at 2 a, (2) a, so is \$1 pc box.

HOSTETTER. - For Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and lack of tone to the system, nothing over pro-duced the same effect as Hoster Privacy Vegetable S roads as Bitters. The sale is immonst. No weak or embedded not see can afford to neglect them. Sold by all Grossers, Pringarets and Hotels, Barnes & Park, Wolfean Agents, New York

HESBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is three times the strength of the common Magnesia, and is clear of unpleasant laste. Four first premount silver moduls and a World's Full modul awarded, as being the best in the market. For sale by the Druggists generally, and wholesale by the marms tures.

T. J. Hussant, Chiladelphia.

Palus 1000 Flowers. 3/ Barry's Tricopherous 1/
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Alm. a variety of Poundes. Performers, Brushes Comba, R.
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used a cording to directions. For sale by all the principal of ancers in the United States.

That property Davids A.C.s., Manufacturia; Stationers, N. Y.

## New York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1866.

Just Published :

LIFE OF FREMONT, in WEISH. Price, per dozen, 49 cents; per 100, \$2.50; per 1000 \$20.

SUMNER'S SPEECH, in WEISH. Per dozen, 49 cents; per 100, \$2.50; per 1000, \$20.

GOV. REEDER'S LETTER IN FAVOR OF FREMONT, and his Speech at New Haven; also, "The Poor Whites of the South," a letter to the Governor of South Carolina. A Tract of 6 pages. Per dozen, 20 cts; per 100, \$1.25; per 1,000, \$18.

Orders inclosing the cash are solicited. Orders inclosing the cash are solicited.
Orders inclosing the cash are solicited.
GREELEY & MCELRATH, Tribune Office, N. Y.

Campaign Tribune-Price Reduced.

We propose to send THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE for the balance of the Campaign, commencing with the paper of October 3, and ending (we hope) with the record of the election of its candidates about November II. And to insure that this shall be something more than a mere fly-sheet, we propose to laste it Twice a week, and of the full size of our Daily, Weekly and Sent Weekly Editions. We shall thus he will be the following the state of the Semi-Weekly Editions. We shall thus be able to give all best Speeches of the day. Addresses, claborate Documents and full detail of all Elections and Political Movements throughout this eventful canvass. There will be a great many cheap Weekly issues for the Campaign, with which we prefer not to compete or interfere; while we publish at the lowest endurable price one which shall serve as an Encyclopedia of the Canvass, and be regarded by speakers, committee-men, and active workers for the Right as a text book and monitor. We sak those who believe

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ind enough to send their orders at as early a day as possible.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Deep Biver, Conn. --What name? Jeddo Mills, Orleans Co., N. T.-What name

The Hon, JOHN S. T. STRANAHAN was nominated for reelection to Congress by the Republicans of the Hd (Brooklyn) District yesterday. Mr. S. has proved a faithful and efficient Representative, and we hope to see him elected by a handsome majority.

As many of our readers may be unable to attend in Wall street to-day to listen to Governor Floyd's speech, we give them, what will perhaps answer as well, a speech delivered by this same Governor Floyd on the 10th of last month, while on his way to the North, at Lynchburg, Va. That speech, indeed, was calculated for that meridian; but we cannot suppose that Governor Floyd is so doubletongued a politician as to have one set of sentiments for the South and another for the North. What he said at Lynchburg, we presume, he will be ready to repeat in New-York.

This Lynchburg speech, however, contains some good things, which, speaking in Wall street, the Governor may see fit not to introduce. Thus, he tells a number of stories intended to be funny, which, out of respect to the gravity of Wall street, he will probably omit, particularly one about "a d-d sick monkey," not only lest it might remind people of the present state of the Democratic party, but also less its profane phraseology might shock the pious ears of the Democratic Journal of Commerce, by which print we believe the meeting to-day has been mainly got up. The Wall street speech must also necessarily lack the introduction in which Governor Floyd alluded, at Lynchburg, in such flattering terms, to that eminent South Carolina assassin, Mr. Keitt, by whom, on that occasion, he was immediately preceded, and of whom, in reference, we suppose, to the Summer affair, he spoke as "one of the actors in the strife" "of sectionalism," "an individual who had been himself in the conflict." Perhaps, too, not to give offense to his allies of The Commercial Advertiser, the Governor may not see fit to repeat in Wall street many of the good things which he said at Lynchburg about the defunct Whig party, and Mr. Fillmore as the candidate of the Knew Nothings.

We also apprehend that he will drop out the paragraph—inadvertently introduced at Lynchburg, from some old Fourth of July oration-in which he speaks of all the progress of the country as having been occasioned by going for "equal rights-for that equality which is so dear to the heart of every man." This may answer in Lynchburg. where we suppose such phraseology has a local meaning which everybody understands, but here in New-York it would sound very much like rank Abolitionism. The allusion which follows to the Declaration of Independence, as containing the principles of the Democratic party, is still more object tionable; it even makes Governor Floyd inconsistnt with himself. He afterward dwells with emphasis on the Cincinnati Platform as containing the entiments of the democratic party, and certainly t will never do to crowd that platform aside to make room for the obsolete and antiquated Declaeation of Independence.

We have a little curiosity to see whether the Governor will repeat what he said at Lynchburg, that, "according to the best judgment of the wisest men, it looks like an impossibility to avoid · disunion;" or whether he will dare intimate to a New-York audience that disunion can only be avoided by an absolute submission of the North to the South-upon the ground of which absolute submission he sets forth the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Buchanan as the embodiment of that plat form, as worthy of Southern support. It may also be doubted whether he will recommend Buchanan here at the North, not only as a total repudiator of the dectrine of Squatter Sovereignty, but as having been at all times and in every respect a disciple of John C. Calhoun-so much so that a single instance cannot be shown in his Senatorial career in which their votes differed. We also hope that, out of delicacy to President Pierce, he will not silinde to that unhappy person as the "little brig-

Seriously, if Gov. Floyd intends to make a speech to night which can pass muster as an uswer to Mr. Banks, even with such blind and abid partisans as The Journal of Commerce and The Commercial Advertiser, he must contrive to muster matter for it of a far superior character to that which he seems to have thought good enough for a Lynchburg audience. We must beg him to recollect that although in Virginia and the other Southern States no orator is permitted to answer and no newspaper to criticise the advocates of Mr. Buchanan, except at the risk of being lynched by a mob, here in New-York, in spite of Mr. Dongas's threats, we are not yet subdued; that the iberty of the Press still survives in this city, and that such wretched twaddle as that of his Lynch burg speech, if attempted to be passed of upor Wall street as political wisdom, can hardly escape

who will show up the attempted swindle in its true

No act of a Government should more excite the distrust and alarm of a free people than an attempt to infringe "the right to keep and bear arms. When a Government has become so corrupt that it can only enforce its laws by employing a paid soldiery against an unarmed people, then, if ever, revolution becomes justifiable and necessary. Such was the view taken of the subject by our forefathers, and hence they inserted in the Constitution that clause which explicitly and solemnly declares that "the right of the people to keep and bear "arms shall not be infringed." Without this and the other clauses designed to secure the rights of conscience and personal liberty, the Constitution would never have been adopted. Hence the attempt of the Administration, through its mercenaries in Kansas, to deprive the Free-State men of their arms is among the greatest of the many outrages which it has as yet committed. When the bogus Sheriff Jones, backed up by the Border Ruffians and the Administration, entered the houses of peaceable citizens and demanded that they should deliver up their arms, he not only committed an act of robbery, for which he should have been punished as a common burglar, but he violated one of those provisions of the Constitution which a free people should guard with the most jealous care.

In considering this subject regard should be had to the character of the inhabitants of Kansas. They are an agricultural people, and hence less disposed to commotion and disorder than the people of large cities. Their property is of that kind which is most exposed, and most easily destroyed. Their crops are their principal dependence, and these can neither be removed on the approach of an advancing foe, nor concealed from his observation. No kind of property is destroyed with more ease or defended with more difficulty than a field of grain. When we hear that a people thus situated, with every motive to preserve peace, and every inducement to submit to even a considerable degree of oppression before bringing ruin upon themselves by resistance, have risen against a code of laws which armed bands from another State, aided and paid by the General Government, are attempting to enforce, by robbery, arson and murder, we need not wait to study the detai's of that code before pronouncing it despotic and cruel. It is not necessary to open the huge volume which bears upon its back the impudent title "The Laws of Kansas," and which seems to be made up of the mingled meanness, corruption and atrocity of all other tyrannical codes, in order to judge of its character. The simple fact that it can only be enforced among a peaceful agricultural people by the military arm of the Government enables us in advance to judge and condemn it. But when to this is added the fact that the gathering of men which styled itself a Legislature, and sought to force this code upon the people, had no more legal authority than the Cincinnati Convention or the Tammany Hall General Committee, it is time the people looked to it, that

their right to keep and bear arms be not infringed. It was to provide against just such emergencies as this that our fathers inserted in the Constitution that clause designed to protect this right of every freeman. They foresaw that however carefully they might arrange the checks and balances of the governmental machine, its direction might at some future time, fall into such bands that it would be necessary for the people to have at least the means

of defense within their reach. To deprive the people of their arms has ever been a favorite measure with despots. When Napoleon was endeavoring to maintain his brother upon the throne of Naples, he was continually writing to him to disarm the people. "Take away their "arms," he repeats time and again, "and then you will have no difficulty in keeping them down." When, too, the Emperor of Austria, by the sid of Russian bayonets and the treachery of men who might well claim to be the political brothers of our northern doughfaces, had subdued the people of Hungary, his first care was to deprive them of their arms.

For months past the Government of the United States has been trying to introduce into Kansas and put into practice this system of the despots of Europe. And what, we ask, would now be the condition of the people of Lawrence had "Sheriff" Jones succeeded in his attempts to steal all the arms of the Free-State men? Within the past month the ruffian hordes of Missouri have advanced to within sight of the town, and have only refrained from making it the scene of rapine and carnage because they feared the freemen who were prepared to resist them with something beside remonstrances and naked hands. It is for the voters of the Union to declare, through the ballot-box, on the 4th of November, whether they will sanction this attempt. If they do, there are those living who will see the day when a hireling soldiery will enter the houses of our citizens to search for arms preparatory to enforcing upon a defenceless people laws equally atrocious with those of Kansas.

Good Mr. Punch, that authentic expositor of the popular mind of England, has again fitly expressed the bitterness which must rankle in its depths when it reflects on the Crimean war, in the last number of his immortal hebdomadal that has come to hand. The Emperor Alexander II. sits stolidly on his throne, cocking up his chin with an air of supercilious satisfaction, the scepter in one hand, the globe in the other, and his heel resting on "Poland" in a map of the Empire on the ground, while Palmerston, disguised as Britannia, on the one side, and Bonsparte, imperially crowned and robed, on the other, are jointly placing the diadem of All the Russias on his head. In the background, Liberty, her face buried in her hands, is slowly winging away her despairing flight. Britannia turns toward her newly recovered ally the classic profile she shows upon her coins, surmounted by the immemorial helmet, as she lesus on the trident with which she is supposed to rule the waves; but, peeping out from onside of the mask, is the sly, Mephistophelean face of Palmerston, winking intelligently to the onlooker not to suppose that he does not see through the whole thing.

Bonaparte is more seriously addressing himself to he coronation of his Imperial brother. He may be thinking of his own, which is yet to come at some time when there is no other diversion of the thoughts of the French people from their actual condition. It is observable, however, how much brunk are the comely proportions of the Imperial ally of England from what they were during the lever-fit of the war. His nose is swelled again to the vast proportions of the Bonaparte of the time of the coup d'etat-"he hath a thousand noses"and the duliness of the face and the meanness of the person tell of what a change has taken place in English feeling toward him. The volumes of Punch during the whole Russian business afford the very talling into the hands of some counterfeit detector | best illustration that can be found of the changing | varied selection of popular metodies.

phases of public feeling at that time. The generous impulse which urged the masses of the English people to rush into the war with the idea that they were helping to protect a weak power against a strong one; the cheery confidence with which the fortunes of Alma and Inkermann, were regarded as the foretaste of speedy conquest; the gradual reception of the idea that they had been made the tools of a tottering usurper to help cement his despotism with blood; and, finally, the sullen rage with which they had to submit to be called off from the chase at the moment it suited his purposes -- all are to be seen looking forth from the pictured pages, literally speaking, of our great cotemporary. Mr. Punch was declared under surreillance in Paris, several months ago, for making Liberty ask to be godmother; we are afraid he will be sent to Ste. Pélagie or to Caverne (if he can be caught) for this new "pictorial representation"-as pictures of slave markets and whippings used to be called in the good old Pro-Slavery times-of the new ally of England.

bearts that this war has made to break over their beautiful, their brave, lying in undistinguished heaps on Crimean battle-fields, to read the description of Lord Granville's and the Count de Morny' golden coaches and glittering trains at Moscow Wherefore all this waste of hearts'-blood ! they may well ask. Was the culmination of all those horrors to be a joining of hands, of those leagued to humble the tyrant of the North, at his barbaric enthronement? Why could they not have ate, drank, and been merry, as the philosopher asked the conqueror of old, without "all this waste of wealth and less of blood"! What change has the Crimean war wrought for the better in the affairs of Europe or the position of England? It has reduced her from her post at the head of Europe to at best the second place. It has established the throne of the French usurper as long as he lives, and has made him the dictator of the Continent. It has left the oppressed peoples of Europe where it found them. under the beel of the Czar, of the Pope, and of the Sultan, of the young Nero of Austria, and of the frantic Caligula of the Two Sicilies. And it is wound up by England uniting with France and all the tyrannies of Europe in swelling that gorgeous ceremonial of the crowning of the man for whose humiliation she had poured out her blood and treasure.

Great doubt is expressed, we see, in the English papers, as to the good faith of the Emperor Alexander in carrying out the terms of the peace. Be this as it may, he will certainly take the first opportunity that offers to recover what he has lost and to win what it is the ingrained ambition of his race to gain. What if we should see, some fine day, the two Emperors uniting to humble England and disable her from intermeddling with the divine rights of continental despots forever? Stranger coalitions, for more improbable purposes than this, have been seen, and why not this, too? Would it be more strange than this late crusade of France and England into Eastern lands, not as Richard Cœur de Lion and Philip Augustus joined to dispossess and scatter the followers of Mahound, but to protect them in their lands and to defend them against their enemies? We see that the Garter has just been sent to Abdul Medjid by the Queen of Englandanother sign of the changing times! The Grand Turk is fallen indeed when the sovereign of a nation of Christian dogs thinks that she does him honor in making him a Knight of a Christian Order, and when he thinks so, too. When the Commander of the Faithful, the Successor of the Prophet, is amused with the crosses and ribbons sent to him by the Nazarenes, it is plain enough that he has ceased to be what M. Kossuth exhorted us to become, "a Power on Earth." What would Amurath or Solyman have said to such a proffer! It shows an entire disintegration of the ideas which made the Turks a terror to Europe for so many centuries. The Sultan may have a name to reign until the Great Powers of Europe can agree how to cut him up without endangering themselves. But when Turkey is ready to be carved, poor Abdul Medjid must take himself out of the way-hang himself, if he pleases, in the Garter so kindly sent to him-for he can offer no effectual resistance to the Manife Destiny that awaits him. Punch will then have an opportunity for a companion to this Cartoon we have been telling about of "The Climax of the War."

Our correspondent, R. M. of Paterson, N. J., has some excellent remarks on the stupid custom of having a multiplicity of speakers at each Republican meeting. This custom calls loudly for reform. At the beginning of the canvass we stated what we thought was necessary to insure the most good to Republicanism through public addresses. That was, to have one good speaker and no more for every individual meeting. Let him be a known tried man, capable of presenting the facts of the case clearly and invitingly, and don't let him be bothered and stultified by the reflection that he " must " be necessarily brief" because Mr. So-and-so is to follow him, or because Mr. So and so already having had the cream of the evening, he himself is obliged to hurry to a conclusion, to reverse the order of his ideas, to huddle-up into intricacy and confusion his most mature thoughts and richest illustrations-in a word, to make a botch. Most such public speeches are for this reason botches. Men are advertised to speak just as if they were members of a circus-traveling company. Unlike the circus, each one is in the other's way; nothing is properly worked-out argumentatively, and auditors who come to be convinced go home either unconvinced, or at least undecided. They are conjused too by the multiplicity of speakers, independent of the fact as we have stated it, that each speaker is incomplete. Besides this, when an orator has an evening to himself he does his best in manner and style, but when he is tied down to watch-tickings and the desperate courtesies of giving way to another person, or sees his audience obliged to quit, owing to the fact that their time is exhausted, the same orator invariably does his worst. Cicero beautifully speaks of "the looming of the orator." Oratory is an art, and in that it differs from ordinary conversation. Without the necessary time to rise to this "looming" there can be no oratory.

No subject demands more considerate and ample treatment than Republicanism. It is the history of the nation, and the economics of the nation, and the prospects of the nation. No speech from a competent head on such a subject can be dispatched in a half hour, or even an hour, but the tmost dexterity and condensation of treatment consistent with the orator's vocation, requires a whole evening.

Let the error complained of here be reformed itogether.

CONCLET FOR THE BLISD .- A Concert, by Bline Vocalists, will be given at Hope Chapel to-night for the benefit of the blind. The programme promises

## THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LEVYING CONTRIBUTIONS.

From Our Special Correspondent WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1856.

The Clerks in the Treasury Department under Peter G. Washington were notified, on receiving their monthly pay, that they were assessed in the sum of about ten per cent on their salaries, to be used for electioneering purposes in the State of Pennsylvania. All who refused to pay were required to state the fact under their own signatures. I have this from a reliable source.

THE STATE FAIR.

Special Duparch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1856. It has rained nearly all day; the visitors to the Fair are few and muddy. The rain ceased this evening, and it is now quite cold. So far the Fair has proved unprofitable and unsatisfactory to all parties. One pocket It must jar strangely on the tens of thousands of was picked to-day of \$300. The hotels are very full. A number of entries were made to-day, and floral and dairy tents were set up. The officers of the Fair are not yet discouraged, but will certainly close the

> \$1,500. To the Associated Press.

WATERTOWN, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1856. The following entries have been made at the State Fair grounds up to this, 5 p. m.: Cattle, 272; horses, 22; sheep and swine, 122; farm implements and machinery, 230; grain and dairy produce, 216; domestic manufactures, 194; manufactured articles, 265; fruit manufactures, 194; manufactured articles, 250; fruit and flowers, 64. The receipts to the present time are between \$2,000 and \$3,000, and the prospects for the balance of the Fair are very favorable. The exhibition of horses and cattle has not been excelled in many years.

Exhibition on Friday. The receipts to-day were

Attorney-General Cushing's opinion has been asked as to whether the alleged French defaulters recently arrested in New-York can be reclaimed under the Extradition Treaty with France.

Twenty-five thousand dollars extra compensation were paid to day to the pro-FROM WASHINGTON.

Twenty-five thousand dollars extra compensation were paid to-day to the per diem employees of the House of Representatives. The annual salaried officers whose extra pay is withheld have written to the Treasury Department on the subject.

The amount in the various United States Depositorics subject to draft on the 22d ult., was \$23,495,000.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTING. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1856.
Mr. W. L. Murray of Fulton street, New-York, took
vote in the train conveying President Pierce between
ew-York and Stamford, with the following result:

Fremont. 125 Buchanan 46
Fillmore. 54 Undecided. 19
President Pierce refused to vote as he was not voter in Connecticut.

MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.

Springfield, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1856.

The President reached here at 11 o'clock this afterneon, and was net at the depot by a large crowd. Mayor Phelps welcomed him in a partisan speech, and the President briefly and formally replied. The crowd cheered alternately for Pierce and Fremont. After partisking of refreshments at the Massasoit House, the President passed on via Worcester to Nashas.

Concord, N. H., Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1856.

The city is full of strangers from all parts of the State, who have come to attend the reception of President Pierce. Fireworks, decorations, mottoes, &c., are the order of the evening. The President will be received to-morrow at 11 o'clock. He stops at Nashua to-night.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS—PRESIDENT PIERCE, &c.
Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1856.
The Republicans and Americans in the Fourth District have jointly nominated Lewis B. Comins for reclection to Congress. There was no opposition.
President Pierce has declined the invitation of the Democratic Ward and County Committee to visit Boston on his present journey to New-England.

PEPURLIACAN MEETING. MAUGH CHENCK, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1856.
A large Republican meeting was held at this place last night. Speeches were made by Gov. Reeder an W. J. Patterson of Misaouri.

RE-NOMINATION OF MR. BURLINGAME. Bostos, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1856. The Hen. Anson Burlingame was re-nominated for longress te-day, in both the American and Republi-

Congress to-day, in both the American Conventions of the Fifth District. POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA. The Fremont meeting here to-day was an immense demonstration. Delegations were present from all parts of the country. There were about a thousand carriages and five hundred horsemen on the ground. Gov. Hamilin of Maine was among the speakers.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1856. Philadelphia, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1856.

A large and enthusiastic meeting took place this evening at the County Court-House, under a call for the formation of a Democratic Fremont C. ... John M. Read presided. Spirited speeches were made by Dennis W. O'Brien, Wm. A. Jackson and others. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the formation of the projected Club.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1856.
Two political meetings were called here last night—
one by the Americans at East Hall, and the other by
the Republicans at West Hall. At the former the
Hon. Thomas L. Jones was to speak, and at the latter,

the Hon, Cassius M. Clay.

At the West Hall Mr. Clay commenced his speech

At the West Hall Mr. Clay commenced his specific by drawing a comparison between the States of Ken-tucky and Ohio, as affected by Slavery, when cries were made of "Move him, move him," "Harrah for Fillmore"—entirely drowning his voice. Mr. Clay said he was not aware that a Fillmore meeting had said he was not aware that a Fillmore meeting had been called on the same night.

Voice—that makes no difference.

Mr. Clay several times attempted to proceed, but was as eften prevented, when a free fight took place between the opposing parties. The City Marshal vainly tried to appease the crowd. At length Mr. Clay said, I will go to East Hall and hear Col. Jones, and when he has closed make my remarks.

Mr. Jones finished his speech and then asked the few transining to listen to Mr. Clay, who then spoke for nearly an hour, being frequently interrupted.

or nearly an hour, being frequently interrupted.

The Journal (American) says the Democrats made

the disturbance and hurnhed for Fillmore,

The Democrat and Times (Democratic) say that the
Democrats took no part in the disturbance whatever,
The Democrat also says that the disturbance was prin-The Democra are say, that the extended was pro-cipally confined to boys.

The Courier (Whig) says the scene was worthy of Panden onium, and that the large gang of thoughtless boys and indiscreet men who attempted to abridge the liberty of speech deserve the severest reprehension.

PERSONAL DIFFICULTY BETWEEN MESSRS.

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BOTTS AND PRYOR.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1856.

B. B. Botts, esq., son of the Hon. J. M. Botts, publishes a card in The Richmond Whig, denouncing Mr. Pryor, editor of The Engineer, in severe terms. Mr. Botts says nothing but his physical inexpacity, occasioned by rheumatic attacks, has prevented him from afficting personal chastsement on Mr. Pryor. He then proclaims Pryor's conduct toward his (Botts's) inther to have been brainly inflinity, and cowardly to then proclaims Fryer's conduct toward its (bases)
after to have been brutal, ruffianly and cowardly to
the last degree, and invites him to a duel. He declares
Pryor to be a bully, a blackguard, a posted coward,
and a politoon, and uses language that must cause a

THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE

THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE
EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1856.
The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal
Church assembled here to-day. The Rev. Dr. Creighton
and Dr. Howe were respectively elected President and
Secretary of the Hause of Departies. An elequent sermon was preached by Bishop Donne of New-Jersey
before an immense congregation.

FRESHET AND GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Keeseville, N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1856.
The Au Sable River is higher than ever known before. The destruction of property has been immense. The saw mills and Kingsland's Nail Factory and shop are now talling. The upper bridge is gone and the stone arch bridge is expected to fall. The lower rolling mills and the forge and coal house are destroyed. News from up the river says that the iron works, &c., of the Peru Iron Company are nearly ruined.

FROM BALTIMORE.
BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1856.
The Secretary of the Treasury has officed to purchase the City Hall let for the purpose of creeting a page. office.

LATER FROM TEXAS. The steamer Mexico, with Galveston dates to the rainst, has arrived here. Dr. Archer, formerly of W. ginia, and father of the Texas Revolution, died on a 2nd.

The quarantine detention at this port has been an

THE YELLOW FEVER AT CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1856. There were eleven deaths by yellow fever in the city during Saturday and Sunday.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. A locomotive exploded at the Bolton depot of A Northern Central Railroad this morning. A brakem named Bernard Holton, was killed, and the engathrown thirty feet from the track.

LOSS OF THE SHIP BRITANNIA. HALIYAN Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1856.
The ship Britannia, Capt. Bartlett, is reported to have been lost on the 24th instant, near Cape North C. B. No particulars have yet come to hand.

THE TRIPARTITE ISSUE.

OMENS OF THE RESULT. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune

Siz: It cannot have escaped the observation of any one who thinks for himself, that in the political confin now agitating the country, party tactics and the personal influence of politicians have become of course tively small account. We have had significant indications of a deep feeling pervading the whole community. which, like the winds of Alolus in the hollow mountain can scarcely be repressed; and, when once it shall burst forth, will sweep over the country with resistles force.

It is idle to talk of such a feeling being wrought to by the agency of politicians. The vast ascemblage of the people which we hear of, and the tumultuous approbation of public addresses, demonstrate the prexistence of the feeling, not that it is created by the cloquence of popular speakers. In fact, I look upon 2 as one of the remarkable features of the great move. ment at the North that it is spoutaneous. Parte leadership is scarcely recognized, party names are in significant, and the individual distinction of politicase is of little weight. The accession to the popular case even of such men as Mr. Ingham of Penesylvania and Senator Fish of this State is an incident of inconsiderable moment. I do not say this at all in derogation of the respectability of those gentlemen, but only as an illustration of the deep and resistless current of popular feeling. Scarcely a ripple is now made on the surface by things that at other times, when there was in depth and power, might increase or obstruct the course of the stream.

No one who has observed the indications of public sentiment in the interior of the country, and especial in that class of our people who ordinarily share little's political agitation, will doubt the truth of this state ment. Almost invariably at the North—if you converse with a man who has not made political affairs business, as is the case with some in country village or who has not a pecuniary interest, as some of the merchants in the city-you will hear an expression of indignant feeling at the violation of public honor by Southern politicians in 1854, and the shameless conduct of the Administration in carrying out the designs of the prejectors of the law passed in that year. What will affect a dispassionate mind in one place

will be likely to do so in other parts of the country; whence I infer almost with certainty that the shock to honest-minded men has been almost universal. As this all-pervading sense of outrage has been special ous, so is it beyond control by political management or counteraction by any party device? The old Whig leaders in Maine who made a demonstration under the auspices of Mr. Cheate shortly before the late else tion, were entirely confident of the defeat of the Republican party. But the result has shown that they went over to the Buchanan party without any blowers. They were officers without men. And so, if 14 not greatly misjudge, will be the result of a similar a-tempt of some disaffected Whigs of this State. The prestige of conspicuous names will avail little against the honest sense of a whole community.

It is singular that men whose business it has been to observe all the phases of the popular mind, should be insensible to the effect of a great public fraud apos the hearts of a magnanimous people. Although in our palmy times of commercial enterprise the generous feelings of the patriot, and the stern sense of right may seem to be latent, yet a flagrant instance of treachery and violation of public trust, has never failed to rouse a feeling of abhorrence in the minds of the great mass of the Arverican people. Those wis can remember the storm of popular indignation in 1821 which followed the removal of De Witt Clinton from the Canal Board by the strategy of some of our State politicians, can realize in some degree what may be expected as the retribution of public perfidy and law se violence exhibited in our day, as much transcending what has heretofore been enacted, as the Bloody Assize of Jeffries, in the Western counties of England, exceeded in atrocity an isolated case of an unjust judgment by one of our subordinate courts.

The great popularity of Mr. Clay could not staff against a charge of corruption which obtained on dence with the people in 1824. That charge was low ago disproved-but it ought not to be forgotten that the aspersion which for a time impaired the fair fame of Mr. Clay, was traced to an individual who has never vet received the just retribution deserved for the wrong inflicted by him on one of the noblest men this country has produced, and that individual is Mr. Buchanan He has never since been before the people for their suffrage, though he has held appointments under several Administrations-but the time has come when he is directly amenable at the bar of public opinion. Mr. Clay with generous magnatimity forgave him, but I trust he will not escape from the just judgment of the American people.

The late Convention at Baltimore deserves a passing notice; not from its intrinsic importance, but as an illuration of the self-deception of politicians which I have before referred to, and also as showing the peculiar policy of the South. No such Convention was seriously talked of until after the late elections in Vermont and Maine. Then it was suddenly discovered that there was still a Whig party in the Southern States, and that it has an office to perform of saying the Urson from the destructive measures to be apprehended from either of the two great parties which, in the resolutions of the Convention, are denominated sectional.

Does any one suppose that had the election is

Maine terminated adversely to the Republican party. that we should have had any such demonstration of Whig patriotism? That there were members of that Convention from the Northern States, who honedy believe that the election of Mr. Fillmore would be \$ public advantage, I do not question-at least [will bear testimony to the integrity of some among us who express such views-yet in perfect sincerity I would say to all such, that the basis of their calculations must fail. It is a mere delusion to suppose that there is a National party in favor of Mr. Fillmore. Ices see nothing more certain in the future than that he will get the vote of no Southern State upon any such grounds as the Baltimore Convention have adopted This Native An ericanism may possibly secure for him one or two States, though I think it a slender chance, but it would furnish small subject for congratulation to his Whig adherents, who expressly repudiate the proscriptive principle of the Native party, if, after all, he should get no electoral vote but what he should obtain through his repudiated friends.

This singular coaldien in behalf of Mr. Film re right compare with the administration which Backs groter such described as "colleagues who having been assorted at the same board stated at each other, and were obliged to ask, 'Sir, your name?' 'Sir, you "have the advantage of me, some of whom had